Nuclear Security Summit National Progress Report
United States of America

As host of the first Nuclear Security Summit, and in accord with President Barack Obama's promotion of a global effort to lock down vulnerable nuclear materials, the United States strongly supports the Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan and the actions associated with its implementation. Nuclear terrorism represents the most immediate and extreme threat to global security, requiring a strong and enduring commitment to domestic and worldwide action. The United States continues to learn from others and apply new approaches in order to remain ahead of a changing threat environment.

The United States has followed through on pledges made before and at the Washington Summit.

1. The Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement entered into force, setting the stage for elimination of 34 metric tons of plutonium in the US and Russia, enough for 17,000 nuclear weapons.
2. The US took necessary administrative action to allow an additional 100 kilograms of separated plutonium to come to the US for secure storage and eventual disposition.
3. The US made contributions to the IAEA's Office of Nuclear Security totaling more than $20 million since 2010 and intends to continue contributions. The US formally requested an IPPAS mission to take place in 2013.
4. The US advocated for 1540 Committee mandate extension, contributed $3 million to the UN for 1540 Committee work, and hosted the 1540 Committee and Experts in a voluntary country visit.
5. The United States was a strong advocate for the extension of the Global Partnership beyond 2012—secured at the 2011 G8 Summit—as well as a renewed focus on nuclear security.
6. The US spent $72 million on research and development for new research reactor fuels to enable shorter timelines for domestic and international reactor conversions to low enriched uranium fuel.
7. The US developed and tested 11 new static and mobile radiation detection technologies.
8. The United States consistently reported information to the IAEA involving detection of radioactive materials outside legitimate control.
9. The US helped to develop a nuclear forensics lexicon, developed a framework for national nuclear forensics libraries (including the US), revised the national classification guide, developed nuclear forensic libraries, and conducted bilateral and multilateral training.
10. The US contributed $1.6 million to the World Institute of Nuclear Security (WINS) to support industry outreach and sharing of best practices.

The United States is implementing the Washington Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan.

1. The US has, since the Washington Summit, downblended about 10.5 metric tons of US HEU, supported Russian downblending of about 2 metric tons of HEU, and supported the removal and elimination of over 400 kilograms of HEU from ten countries – in aggregate enough for about 500 nuclear weapons.
2. The US improved security by reducing the number of locations that terrorists could target for weapons usable nuclear material by consolidating nuclear materials in the US nuclear complex.
3. The US incorporated security-by-design features in the MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility, HEU Materials Facility, Uranium Processing Facility, and others. The US conducted a peer review with Japan on security-by-design implementation at processing facilities.
4. The US adjusted design basis threats and implemented new materials control and accounting, physical protection, and information security policies based on new vulnerability assessments.
5. The US took steps to mitigate the insider threat through additional human reliability evaluations, additional security file reviews, and new guidance and education programs for adjudicators. In addition, the US began monitoring for anomalous behavior on computer networks.

6. The US installed remote operated weaponry, enhanced communication technologies, new vehicle detection cables, advanced thermal optics and targeting lasers, improved explosives detection capabilities, and new entry control search technologies at US nuclear facilities.
7. The US installed new weaponry and armor for US nuclear materials transport vehicles, increased effectiveness of convoy security, and improved discipline and security culture during transport through best practices guides and other means.
8. The US is refining a database of US nuclear material holdings to aid law enforcement efforts.
9. The US recovered more than 3,700 domestic radiological sources, completed voluntary security enhancements at more than 300 U.S. buildings containing radioactive materials, installed delay barriers in more than 200 irradiators, trained more than 1,400 U.S. primary responders in radiological alarm response, and developed regulations regarding the physical protection of byproduct material.
10. The US is updating existing regulations regarding the physical protection of nuclear plants and materials, taking into consideration the latest version of INFCIRC/225 Rev.5, and led international efforts to develop and publish these IAEA nuclear security guidelines.
11. The US developed counter nuclear smuggling capacity through increased law enforcement and intelligence capabilities to disrupt domestic and international nuclear smuggling networks.
12. The US enhanced cooperation to counter nuclear smuggling with several countries and provided information for operations with partners across the world that led to seizures.
13. The US contributed $2.4 million to INTERPOL's new Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit, noting its central role in facilitating rapid exchange of investigative lead information, and the US intends to continue contributions.
14. As a co-chair of the GICNT, the US remains committed to advancing a range of measures that build international partner capabilities to combat nuclear terrorism.
15. The US developed a strategic plan for the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, created a domestic search plan, and trained more than 7,500 Federal, state and local law enforcement officers in nuclear detection and US research is helping to develop and evaluate new radiation detection technologies.
16. The US updated access requirements to sensitive nuclear information that could be of interest to terrorists, to guard against its exploitation.
17. The US has assisted a number of countries to implement the Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan.

The United States announces additional pledges at the Seoul Summit.

1. The US intends to remove all Cat. I and II material at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.
2. The US intends to host a first "International Regulators Conference on Nuclear Security" by the end of 2012 that will focus on regulating nuclear security and best practices.
3. The US intends to complete new security assessments at all NNSA facilities and complete security upgrades at the Y-12 National Security Complex and a Los Alamos National Laboratory facility.
4. The US intends to enhance force-on-force and performance testing for US facilities.
5. The US intends to recover over 4,000 domestic radiological sources from licensees that have identified no further use and repatriate US-origin sources as is feasible. The US plans to upgrade over 175 domestic facilities.
6. The US intends to expand and accelerate domestic and international capability to arrest nuclear smugglers, seize illicit nuclear material, and effectively prosecute perpetrators.
7. The US intends to conduct eight domestic exercises in 2012 to increase nuclear preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience.
8. As chair of the Global Partnership the US intends to host a workshop on enhancing security culture.
9. The US intends to support a WINS-led force-on-force workshop at the Y-12 National Security Complex that will include industry participation and other WINS projects over the next three years